

Urquijo, prince secretary of state, to his excellency Don Antonio Canel, secretary at war, who sent the same unto his excellency aforesaid, the prince of Montfort: By which decree, for the good and powerful reasons therein stated, his majesty was pleased to declare war against the empire of Russia, and to direct that by way of retaliation for what was done by that sovereign, all and every the vessels and goods belonging unto subjects of the said power, shall be sequestered, and that war shall be made upon them, and no intercourse had with them, until the insult offered to his majesty is fully revenged, or a proper satisfaction given for it. Wherefore, and in compliance with the said decree, his excellency aforesaid, doth hereby direct and order that the said decree shall be printed; that the same shall be published by the sound of drums in the accustomed form, and posted up at the usual and most offensive places of said city; the health tribunal and the captainship of this port being further directed to make the necessary inquiry, in order to ascertain whether there is at the said port and harbour, any vessel under the Russian flag, in order to have immediately the same sequestered in the usual manner; which shall also be effected with regard to any goods or effects belonging unto Russian subjects; his said excellency further directing all persons residing or being at present in the said city, to give in their declaration of all and every the said goods and effects which they may have in their possession, belonging to Russian subjects as aforesaid, or of what they know respecting the same; which they shall do immediately, upon pain, in case of non-compliance or of any direct or indirect intercourse being had with Russia or the subjects thereof, of being dealt with as the case may require.

(Signed)

EL CONDE DE CUMBRE HERMOSA,

DON JOSEF RODRIGUEZ DE BUSTRIN.

The above is a true copy of the originals which remain in the war office to my charge: and in order to comply with the same, as far as regards the publishing and posting up of said decree and proclamation, I have herewith set my hand, at Cadiz, this eighteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

(Signed)

DON JOSEF RODRIGUEZ DE BUSTRIN.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

A COMET.

Sunday evening, about twenty minutes past nine o'clock, (says a London paper of the 26th September) a meteor of great splendour was observed in the zenith over the county of Kent, and in the neighbouring districts. It appeared like a round ball of fire, nearly as large as the moon, and passed horizontally from the south-west. It was followed by some smaller sparks of a red colour, similar to those of a sky rocket. It enlightened the horizon as completely as the full moon.

Yesterday arrived at this port, in 46 days from Greenock, the ship Fanny, capt. Braine.—By this arrival we have been favoured with London papers to the 11th, and Glasgow to the 4th of October, from which we have selected the following important intelligence.

LONDON, September 24.

This forenoon an express arrived at Mr. Dundas's office, from his royal highness the duke of York, with the account of a battle having taken place in Holland on Thursday last, near the village of Bergen, a little way to the northward of Alkmaar. The Russians had volunteered storming the French lines, which service they marched forward to execute on Thursday morning. The battle was long and bloody, but the result was favourable to the allied arms, 4000 French and Dutch are stated to have been taken prisoners, and a great number of both killed and wounded. Our loss was chiefly with the Russians, and the Russian general in chief is stated to have lost an arm, and to have remained a prisoner with the enemy.

The whole loss of the enemy is reported to be above ten thousand.

These dispatches were brought to Yarmouth by the Resolution lugger, which left the Texel on Sunday morning.

ACTION IN HOLLAND.

The following is the copy of a bulletin sent by the French minister at the Hague, to the administration of the commune of Dunkirk, on the occasion of the action of Thursday last.

It was brought to England by a cartel which reached Dover from Dunkirk last night.

BULLETIN,

Addressed to the administration of the commune of Dunkirk, by the minister of the French republic at the Hague.

"On the 10th September the Russians attacked the French and Batavian army. An action took place near the town of Bergen. The Russians left 2000 dead on the field of battle, and 2000 of them were prisoners, with 20 pieces of cannon. The Batavian divisions rivalled us in courage, and did wonders. The national guards were ambitious to take a part in the action, and the volunteers of Rotterdam and of Delft have particularly distinguished themselves.

Hague, 19th Sept. 1799—11 in the evening.

(Signed)

"FLORENT GUIOT,
Minister of the French republic.

(A true copy)

(Signed)

"MARYENS, Secretary."

HOUSE OF PEERS, September 24.

This day his majesty went in state to the house of peers, and being seated on the throne, delivered the

following most gracious speech to both houses of parliament:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have called you together at this unusual season, in order to recommend it to you to consider of the propriety of enabling me, without delay, to avail myself, to a further extent, of the voluntary services of the militia, at a moment when an increase of our active force abroad may be productive of the most important and beneficial consequences.

"We have seen the happy effects of the measure which you adopted on this subject in the last session; and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ, have already displayed, in the face of the enemy, a courage, discipline and steadiness worthy of the character of British soldiers. In the short interval since the close of the last session, our situation and prospects have, under the blessings of Providence, improved beyond the most sanguine expectation.

"The abilities and valour of the commanders and troops of the combined Imperial armies, have continued to be eminently displayed. The deliverance of Italy may now be considered as secured by the result of a campaign equal in splendour and success to any the most brilliant recorded in history; and I have had the heartfelt satisfaction of seeing the valour of my fleets and armies successfully employed to the assistance of my allies, to the support of our just cause, and to the advancement of the most important interests of the British empire.

"The kingdom of Naples has been rescued from the French yoke, and restored to the dominion of its lawful sovereign; and my former connexions with that power have been renewed.

"The French expedition to Egypt has continued to be productive of calamity and disgrace to our enemies; while its ultimate views against our eastern possessions have been utterly confounded.

"The desperate attempt which they have lately made to extricate themselves from their difficulties, has been defeated by the courage of the Turkish forces, directed by the skill, and animated by the heroism of a British officer, with a small portion of my naval force under his command; and the overthrow of that restless and perfidious power, who, instigated by the artifices, and deluded by the promises of the French, had entered into their ambitious and destructive projects in India, has placed the British interests in that quarter of the globe in a state of solid permanent security. The vigilance, decision and wisdom of the governor general in council, on this great and important occasion, and the tried abilities and valour of the commanders, officers and troops employed under his direction, are entitled to my highest praise.

"There is, I trust, every reason to expect that the efforts which I am making for the deliverance of the United Provinces, will prove successful.

"The British arms have rescued from the possession of the enemy the principal port and naval arsenal of the Dutch republic: and although we have to regret the loss of many brave men in a subsequent attack against the enemy, whose position enabled them to obstruct our progress, I have the strongest ground to expect that the skill of my generals, and the determined resolution and intrepidity of my troops will soon surmount every obstacle, and that the fleet which, under the usurped dominion of France, was destined to co-operate in the invasion of these islands, may speedily, I trust, under its ancient standard, partake in the glory of restoring the religion, liberty and independence of those provinces, so long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

"While you rejoice with me in these events, which add so much lustre to the British character, you will, I am persuaded, as cordially join in the sentiments so justly due to the conduct of my good and faithful ally the emperor of Russia. To his magnanimity and wisdom, directing to so many quarters of Europe the force of his extensive and powerful empire, we are in a great degree indebted for the success of our own efforts, as well as for the rapid and favourable change in the general situation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you of those engagements which have consolidated and cemented a connexion so consonant to the permanent interests of my empire, and so important at the present moment to every part of the civilized world.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"The ample supplies which you have granted to me in the course of the last session, will, I trust, so nearly provide for the exigencies of the public service, even on the extensive scale which our present operations require, as to enable me, without further aid, to continue those exertions to the close of the present year; but in order to afford you the convenience of a longer recess, I recommend to you to consider of providing for the expence which will be necessary in the early part of the ensuing year; and with this view, I have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"In pursuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two houses of parliament in Ireland, at the close of their last session, the sentiments which you had expressed to me respecting an incorporating union with that kingdom.

"The experience of every day confirms me in the persuasion, that signal benefits will be derived to both countries from that important measure; and I trust, that the disposition of my parliament there, will be found to correspond with that which you have manifested for the accomplishment of the work which tends so much to add to the security and happiness of all my Irish subjects, and to consolidate the strength and prosperity of the empire."

September 30.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty office from vice-admiral Mitchell, dated from the Hel-

der on the 24th inst. No accounts have reached town from the army, so that it appears the projected attack on the enemy's lines was not made on the 22d, owing probably to the rainy season. It is, however, supposed to have been made before this time. A diversion was intended to be made from the Zuyder Zee, between Hoorne and Amsterdam.

Vice-admiral Mitchell, with his flotilla, had taken Euckhuysen, where he had been received with the greatest manifestations of joy, and some small towns on the Zuyder Zee, the number of which he meant to increase, in order more effectually to co-operate with the army. The hereditary prince of Orange was at the head quarters of the allied army, and was forming a considerable corps to act in conjunction with our troops, which corps-general Bentic was to command.

It appears that the French entertain great distrust of the Dutch troops. An additional body of French troops had arrived at the head quarters of general Brune, which he had placed in all the most important posts, not chusing to commit the defence of them to the Batavians.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

Extract of a letter from captain Jackson, of the ship John, of this port, from Zant, to London, dated Strand Gate Creek, September 24, 1799.

"On the 14th inst. we engaged a French corvette of 20 guns, nine-pounders, fought her upwards of half an hour, when we were compelled to strike; they boarded us, but would not take possession, saying, France and America were not at war, and threatened to sink us for firing at him; the reason, I suppose, he did not take us, was his having already manned prizes, and was then full of prisoners. At the same time two 64 gun ships appeared, and the Republic gave him chase, but the corvette being a fast sailer, and favoured by the night, I doubt if he came up with her: we received a double headed shot between wind and water, our sails, rigging, and spars, are much cut; we killed two of his men, and wounded six, none of us hurt."

SAVANNA, November 12.

We are informed, from Louisville, that his excellency James Jackson, Esq; is re-elected governor of this state, by a majority of 43 votes.

On Friday last commenced the sitting of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia, at Augusta—the honourable William Patterson, one of the associate justices, and the honourable Joseph Clay, jun. district judge, presiding.

The following was politely handed us by a friend at St. Mary's for publication.

November 23, 1799.

Yesterday an express arrived here in 15 days from the Spanish garrison at St. Marks, with letters from Mr. Ellicott, the American commissioner for running the boundary lines. Mr. Ellicott writes, that the adventurer Wm. Augustus Bowles, had again made his appearance in that quarter his arrival at the Apalachee is stated as follows:

A British sloop of war called the Fox, commanded by lieutenant Woodbridge, of the navy, mounting 16 guns, and near 100 men, took Bowles and his attendants on board at Jamaica, and on the 18th of Sept. said vessel was wrecked on George's Island, in the bay of Apalachee, near the mouth of Chatachocchee, the vessel totally lost, but the crew and passengers saved. Mr. Ellicott about that time was coming down the river on board his schooner, Bowles wrote him and desired an interview, which he had—it appears that his views are hostile, especially to Spain, he is opposed to the running of the line. Bowles went up to the Creek Nation attended by three aids, one of them an Englishman, one a Scotchman, the other a Frenchman, all captains in the British army. It is reported by them that a very large supply of goods are on the way from England as presents for the savages. Bowles declared to Mr. Ellicott that, should he fall in with the Spanish commissioner and his attendants, he would make prisoners of them. Mr. Ellicott furnished the captain and crew of the Fox with a considerable quantity of provisions. It is much to be feared that Bowles will be kindly received by the Indians; the present moment is favourable for him, the Indians are in great want of goods, many of them are out of temper with the United States and Spain, add to these things that their disposition at all times inclines them to plunder, &c. That Bowles will stimulate them to desperate acts there can be no doubt, as his consequence and existence depends thereon, for it can scarcely be supposed, that the United States will tamely sit still and allow a British emissary such as Bowles to enter her territory and disturb its peace and happiness. It cannot now be denied but that Bowles is supported by Britain, that common disturber of the peace of mankind in every quarter of the globe: could he not be content with what he had already done, in being the active mover in deluging three fourths of the world in blood, and suffer this quarter to have remained in peace? But no—our unhappy frontier settlers will have the cruel savages let loose on them, while Britain's fleet is robbing and insulting us on the ocean, while, perhaps, a deeper and more serious plan is maturing to destroy our independence. The author of the preceding information and remarks is desirous that they should be published, in order that the government and frontier settlers of Georgia should be prepared for the consequences that is to be apprehended.

It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival of Major Minor, the Spanish commissioner, and all his party in good health, at Point Peter, at the mouth of the river St. Marys, on the 13th of last month.